

( 670 )

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 12th October, 1882.

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**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 5th October, referring  
to the recent Resolution of the Government  
The jail presses.

Circulation,  
430 copies.

manufactures, observes that the Government has prohibited many industries in jails on the ground that they tend to check private enterprize. The proprietors of private printing presses should avail themselves of this opportunity to forward a petition to Government praying for the stoppage of printing at jails. So far as the Panjab is concerned we are in a position to state that here printing is carried on as a regular industry in jails. Not only is convict labour utilized for the work, but outsiders also are employed as copyists, pressmen, daftaris, &c. The superintendents and jailors get a large sum of money in the form of commission, but the Government derives no benefit from this industry. It should be altogether stopped or allowed to be carried on on a very small scale, if necessary.

The same paper says that it is no flattery to call Lord Ripon an angel. He has the best interests of the people at heart and has introduced many important reforms to promote their welfare. His scheme of giving greater publicity to Bills is a step in the right direction. There are several defects in the proceedings of the Legislative Council. (1) Full publicity is not given to Bills. (2) Constant changes are made in the law. (3) Acts are generally very long and complicated. (4) The number of Acts has already greatly increased and is increasing every day. (5) Vernacular translations of Acts are not correct. (6) The people have no means of becoming acquainted with the object and meaning of Acts. As regards the first point, the Government of India has in its Resolution in question recognised the necessity of giving greater publicity to Bills. In our opinion the following measures are necessary to accomplish this object:—(1) Both English and vernacular versions of Bills should be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local Government Gazettes. In the Panjab Urdu Government Gazette only translations of Government orders, circulars, &c., are published, and not of Bills. (2) Copies of Bills should be supplied to all English and native editors and not to the select few only, as is contemplated by the Government of India. Short abstracts of Bills, in which reference should be specially made to important provisions, should be prepared and published. (3) Copies should be supplied to public bodies, libraries, and able officials and private persons. (4) Cheap editions of Bills should be printed for sale.

When any alterations are made in a Bill and it is republished, the revised Bill should be as widely distributed as the original Bill. Full publicity should be given to every Bill, because there can be no law in which the people are not interested.

**The Islám (Meerut)** of the 6th October states that it would be quite sufficient to publish an Urdú translation of Bills for the whole country. All persons, who are able to offer an opinion on laws, can read English or Urdú. It would be a mere waste of public money to publish translations in other vernacular languages. When any amendments are made in any Bill, only the amendments and the reasons which led to those amendments should be published.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The same.

**The Waqáya-i- Áslam (Gházipur)** of the 9th October states that the *Lahore Tribune* says that the Hindus in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and the Panjáb do not know Urdú, and therefore Hindí translations of Bills should be published for them. Urdú has been in vogue in these provinces for hundreds of years, and both Hindus and Musalmáns equally understand it. The agitation in favor of Hindí has been got up by Bengális and is calculated to create ill will between Hindus and Musalmáns. The proportion of Musalmáns in the public service is already very small, and if the use of Hindí is introduced in courts in place of Urdú, Musalmáns would be altogether excluded from the public service. This would necessarily arouse a feeling of discontent in their minds. Only Urdú translations should be published for the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjáb and Bengál.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The same.

**The Reformer (Lahore)** of the 9th October highly approves of the Resolution of the Government of India about giving greater publicity to legislative measures, and remarks that cheap editions of Bills, which are intended for sale, should be supplied to post-offices, dispensaries or other such places where they may be easily procurable by the public. As regards the rendering of Bills into the vernacular, the great difficulty is that exact equivalents of technical legal terms are not always to be found. In such cases the translators may borrow terms from Sanskrit and Arabic, and may even use English terms, if

Circulation,  
750 copies.

The same.

necessary, but they should add footnotes explaining their meanings in simple terms. Another important question connected with the subject of translation is the language question. Mere Urdu translations would not do for the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab. Translations should be published both in Urdu and Hindi. It would be unnecessary to publish a Gurmukhi translation, as has been recommended by some persons. Those who know Gurmukhi can understand Hindi. Moreover, Gurmukhi is an incomplete dialect, and laws cannot be translated into it. A large proportion of the people are quite illiterate and cannot read Urdu or Hindi, but there are many intelligent men among them. Chaudhars (headmen) or members of local boards should be ordered to read out Bills to them and ascertain their opinions.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad) for September (received on the 7th October) says that Mr. Amir Ali's letter published in the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Amir Ali, Barrister-at-law and Secretary to the Muhammadan Association of Calcutta, has published an article headed "A Cry from the Indian Muhammadans" in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*. There is not a single sentence in the article which does not show the prejudice and jealousy of the writer. He appears to be a second Aurangzeb. It is high time that the Government should adopt some measures to keep such men in check, otherwise they may ere long excite a Muhammadan rebellion by their seditious writings. Mr. Amir Ali says: "Unless effective measures of reform are adopted, and that without delay, the unsatisfactory condition of the Muhammadans threatens to become a source of anxiety and danger to British administration in India." What can a handful of Musalmans do? So long as the Government holds the balance evenly between the Hindus and Musalmans, it can afford to treat such empty threats with contempt. Mr. Amir Ali says that great revolutions have taken place within the last twenty years, and that all classes of the community except the Musalmans have benefited by British rule. The Musalmins

have no one to thank but themselves for this. We are disposed to think that they have lately been making more rapid progress than the Hindús. They have one great advantage over the Hindús. They can go to England to complete their education, while religious prejudices do not allow Hindús to do this. The number of Musalmáns holding high appointments may be comparatively small in Bengál; but in Upper India the number of Musalmán officers exceeds that of the Hindús. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there are 20 Musalmán Subordinate Judges against 14 Hindús; 54 Musalmán Munsifs against 42 Hindús; 2 Musalmán Assistant Commissioners against 1 Hindu, and 124 Musalmán Tahsildars against 113 Hindús. A Musalmán is also a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, but no Hindu holds a similar post. In the Police Department, too, the Muhammadan element prevails. Now in these provinces, according to population, the proportion of Hindu Government servants to Musalmáns ought to be seven to one. Under these circumstances it is surprising that Mr. Amir Ali should say that the Government overlooks the claims of Musalmáns.

The same paper says that rank and position would seem

The deputation allowance paid to the clerks employed in public offices who have to go to Naini Tal in the hot weather.

to be a great evil. When a man obtains a high rank, his constitution becomes as tender as the rose and cannot stand the least heat. As soon

as the hot weather commences the high European officers leave the plains and migrate to the hills. Some unfortunate clerks have to accompany them. Lord Ripon sympathized with poor clerks and prescribed a better scale of deputation allowance for them last year. He ordered that those clerks, whose pay is below Rs. 100, and who take their families with them to the hills, should be paid an extra monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and Rs. 100 as house rent for the whole season, and that those who do not take their families to the hills should be only paid an extra monthly allowance of Rs. 20. The Simla clerks are now paid according to this

scale. The Government of India also asked the Local Government to extend the same concession to the Naini Tal clerks ; but as the new scale was not favourable to certain officers in the higher grades they did not approve of them, and accordingly the Local Government sent an answer to the Supreme Government to the effect that "the old rules were much suited to these provinces, and the employés, being quite satisfied with them, wished for no change." When everything is as dear at Naini Tal as at Simla, how can the clerks in these provinces, we ask, be satisfied with a lower scale of deputation allowance ? But, of course, officers could do what they pleased in Sir George Couper's time. We are grieved however to hear that Sir Alfred Lyall, who is noted for his justice and consideration, has rejected the petition of the clerks.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Mitr Vilas* (Lahore) of the 9th October, in regard

to Mahárájá Dalíp Singh.

to Mahárájá Dalíp Singh's letter,

remarks that on perusal of the letter

natives, especially Panjábís, cannot but feel that he was quite innocent, and that the Government did him a great injustice in annexing his kingdom. Whether they would like to see the Panjáb restored to him or not is a different question. It behoves the Government to give him the money which it owes him, and thus win his gratitude and vindicate its justice. In answer to the *Times'* comments he has clearly shown that he is not extravagant.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore) of the 4th October says that

the next winter tour of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb begins on the 26th proximo, and the programme has already been published in the local

Government Gazette. The question is, what is the object of these costly gubernatorial tours. If officers make tours only to have a change and enjoy themselves, they can of course do as they please. But if their object is, as has been often publicly declared, to ascertain the condition of the people, we regret to

The publication of the  
programme of the next  
winter tour of the Lieutenant-  
Governor of the Panjáb.

say that the publication of programmes one or two months before the commencement of the tour entirely defeats that object. Such long notice gives the district officers ample time to whitewash everything, and the result is that the higher officers fancy that the administration is good, the country prosperous, and the people happy and contented.

The same paper of the 7th October, referring to Mahárájá Dalíp Singh's letter published in *Mahárájá Dalíp Singh. the Times*, remarks that his appeal is quite useless and inopportune. Even if his version of the story is quite correct, it is simply inconceivable that the Government should restore the Panjáb to him. If the English Government were to consider the claims of Indian princes or their heirs in this way, it might have to surrender the whole country. Englishmen originally came to India as merchants, and of course they had to play many unfair tricks and also to commit some acts of dishonesty in establishing their rule in the country. However just Mr. Gladstone's Government may be, it may restore many Afghánistáns and Zulu lands, but it cannot afford to part with India. The separation of India would be not only a severe loss to England, but also a great misfortune to the people, who are making every kind of progress under British rule. Mahárájá Dalíp Singh has our fullest sympathy in his misfortune. He was the son of a prince, but he has now to depend on the charity of a foreign nation for his support. He must, however, congratulate himself on his good luck, inasmuch as he still enjoys the title of Mahárájá and receives a pretty good allowance for his support. There are many princes whom ill luck has reduced to a considerably worse condition. Mahárájá Dalíp Singh ought to live within his income.

The article headed "Come and let us drive the English out from India, No. III," which appeared in the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore) of the 6th September (vide pages 600 and 601 of the Selections

Circulation,  
210 copies.

from vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 16th September, 1882), is continued in the issue of the 4th October. Mirza Qamru-l-din proceeds to say : We have not only lost all power and wealth, but are also looked down upon with contempt. Half-castes beat and dishonour us in public streets. In fact, natives are shot like beasts of prey by Europeans, and the bloodthirsty murderers are generally acquitted, or perhaps sentenced to pay a small fine or to undergo imprisonment for three or four years by Judges through race feeling. We are entirely excluded from the higher ranks of the public service. I do not think that natives, who have Aryan blood running in their veins, will long submit to such dishonour. Let us gird up our loins and expel the English from the country, who are brutes in the shape of men. My patriotism has been aroused to the highest pitch, but I must here conclude my speech, because others may be anxious to address the audience.

The following is the substance of Shádán's answer to Mirza Qamru-l-din's speech :—The Mirzâ's description of our present miserable condition is true to some extent. But our miseries are due to our own indolence and ill-luck, and not to any fault of the Government. Our fore-fathers, Mahmûd of Ghaznî, Shahâbu-l-din of Ghor and Aurangzeb, had no more right to rule in this country than the English. Might is right. India has always been a prey to foreign invaders. The natives are a timid and luxurious people and incapable of ruling. The sovereignty of India was in a way forced on the English. When they began to trade with this country, complete anarchy prevailed here. The native princes were constantly at war with each other, and there was no security of life and property. The English merchants were also attacked by native princes. They were thus obliged to take up arms in self-defence, and gradually the whole country came into their possession. They have established peace in the country, and granted full liberty to the people. A labourer in India enjoys more liberty than the subjects of many

foreign emperors, such as the Czar, &c. The people freely and fearlessly criticize the measures of Government. They are even allowed to express seditious sentiments, as has been done at this meeting. We should be thankful to the Government for these advantages. It would be ingratitude and folly still to long for native rule. We know what native rule means. Native princes were absolute masters of our lives and property. Their will was law. I beg leave of the Mirzâ to declare that he has greatly exaggerated the faults of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. Supposing that they were guilty of worse offences than those with which they have been charged by him, we could not take the whole British nation or the Government to task for their acts. If a servant abuses his powers, it would be unjust to find fault with his master for his misdeeds. Warren Hastings' conduct was considered to be suspicious, and he was therefore regularly impeached in Parliament. Nothing could be a better proof of the honesty and justice of the British Government. So much about the loss of our power.

(To be continued.)

The *Naiyar-i-Azim* (Moradabad) of the 2nd October  
The Indian contingent. approves of the proposal of the *London Times* that the Indian contingent should pay a visit to England. It would be a good thing if Her Majesty reviewed the Indian troops and gave rewards and medals to them with her own hands. It is to be regretted that the Government does not increase the pay of native soldiers. A European soldier costs about Rs. 60 a month, but a native is paid only Rs. 10.

Circulation,  
162 copies.

The *Dabda-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly) of the 7th October  
The jail presses. expresses great satisfaction with the recent Resolution of the Government of India on the regulation of jail industries, but regrets to state that no reference is made in the Resolution to the printing presses at jails. Formerly the district offices and courts had their forms, &c., printed at the local private presses, but for some years past the work has been done at the jail

Circulation.  
225 copies.

presses. This has been a source of great loss to the proprietors of private presses. It is to be hoped that Lord Ripon will issue orders to local Governments to have this work done again at the private presses.

## LOCAL.

Circulation,  
440 copies.

A native run over and killed by the carriage of a European at Delhi.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore) of the 4th October, in an article headed "The Value of the Lives of Natives," says that it appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that a native was lately run over and killed by the carriage of Revd. R. R. Vinter at Delhi, and that the latter was fined Rs. 150 by the Magistrate for the offence. We are thankful to the Magistrate of Delhi that he has had the courage to fine a clergyman of his own race. But we are disposed to think that he must have fined him not because he had caused the death of a native, but for furious driving. It is to be regretted that even in the time of Lord Ripon justice is not done to natives against Europeans in some matters, and their lives are not considered to be more valuable than those of animals. As the accused is a clergyman, it may be taken for granted that he is a tender-hearted man and that he did not knowingly drive furiously, which would not only endanger the lives of other persons, but also his own. These considerations do not allow us to charge him with culpable homicide. However, causing the death of a man even through carelessness is no small offence. It is surprising that the Magistrate of Dehli only fined the offender, and did not sentence him to pay any damages to the heirs of the deceased. We hope that Mr. Vinter will of his own accord give a suitable sum of money to them for their support, as has often been done by good-hearted Europeans on such occasions.

The *Tahsib* (Moradabad) of the 5th October complains

The contract given by the Magistrate of Moradabad to the proprietor of a press for the printing of forms.

that the Magistrate of Moradabad has, acting on the advice of his office clerks, given a contract to Munshi Bishan

Sarup for the printing of forms at the rate of Rs. 5-10-0 per

thousand forms. Some proprietors of printing presses offered to do the work at Rs. 5 per thousand forms and some even at Rs. 4-13-0; but their tenders were rejected. We do not mean to say the clerks of the collectorate took a bribe from Munhsí Bishan Sarúp, but at all events they bestowed this favour on him through race sympathy. He has to supply 44 thousand forms by the 11th October according to the agreement. It remains to be seen whether he will be able to carry out the terms of his agreement, and, in case of default, what the Magistrate will do. Altogether five or six lakhs of forms have to be printed. If the work had been equally distributed among all the printing presses at Morádábád, say at Rs. 5 per thousand forms, no person would have had any ground for complaint. There would have been a saving of several hundreds of rupees in the cost, and the work would have been better and more speedily done.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor) of the 8th October publishes the

Circulation,  
100 copies.

proceedings of a public meeting held at the Agricultural Institute Hall at Bijnor on the 1st October to collect

subscriptions for the support of the Agra College. The Magistrate took the chair. Rs. 1,431 was subscribed on the spot in addition to the sums which have already been contributed by some rāïses of that district, and which are as follows:— Rájá Jagat Singh Rs. 4,500, Raja Shiv Raj Singh and his son Rs. 5,100, and Raja Jaikrishn Dás, C.S.I., Rs. 3,000.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 5th

Circulation,  
430 copies.

October says that he has learnt from a trustworthy source that copies of the *Núr-Afshán* of Ludhiana are supplied

to Government schools in Ludhiana and Jallandhar by the Deputy Commissioners of those places. The *Núr-Afshán* is a missionary publication and constantly makes attacks on the Muhammadan and Hindu religions. The distribution of such a paper to schools at the public cost is very objectionable, and calculated to excite suspicion in

The alleged supply of a missionary journal to schools in Ludhiana and Jallandhar.

the minds of the people. If the writer has been misinformed and if the paper is supplied only to missionary schools and its price is paid from some special fund, it is a different thing. The Panjab Government and the Director of Public Instruction should see to this.

**The Amritsar correspondent of the *Astdb-i-Panjab* (Lahore)**

The alleged misconduct of a European soldier at the Golden Temple at Amritsar.

of the 9th October complains that a European soldier lately went to the Golden Temple at Amritsar, blew his

nose and cast the mucus into the tank there. The priests asked him his name, and on this he attempted to assault them. He then returned to the cantonments and falsely complained to his commanding officer that the priests had ill treated him. The commanding officer wrote to the Deputy Commissioner, who issued warrants for the arrest of several priests. It is very strange that he who was himself guilty of misconduct should have had the poor priests arrested. He should be punished for his misconduct at the temple. The writer also complains that the butcher who secretly carried beef into the Golden Temple has been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one and a half months only. He adds that it is rumoured that a European officer dishonoured a Sardar who called on him to see him.

**The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benáres) of the 9th October says**

that, although this year there has been  
Grain-dealers.

a sufficient and timely fall of rain,

the grain-dealers raise prices when there is a break in the rains for three or four days. Undoubtedly it is a wise policy not to interfere with the freedom of trade. But when grain-dealers raise prices without any cause whatever, Government interference is necessary. Before the mutiny of 1857 prices were comparatively very low. The rate of wheat generally ranged between thirty and thirty-five seers the rupee, but we have never had such low prices since. It is difficult to realize why high prices now always rule the market.

**LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.**

( 63 )

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	Alif-i-Hind of Jhelum, Panjab	Jallandhar Lahore	Hindi Ditto	Weekly Bi-weekly	Berkit Ali Divan Buta Singh,	Oct. 7th Oct. 8th & 9th	Oct. 9th Oct. 9th & 12th	182 copies. 550 "
2	Alif-i-Ahmer Ahsan-i-Akber	Agra Moradabad Lahore	Ditto Ditto Ditto	Weekly Bi-weekly	Mauli Behbah Dilawar Ali Multund Ram	" " 8th " 4th & 7th	" 12th " 11th " 8th & 10th	196 copies. 100 " 1,800 "
3	Ahsan-i-Akber + Aan	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Purna Chand Fakhrul-din Gulab Red	" " 3rd " 7th & 10th	" 10th " 7th & 12th	125 copies. 84 "
4	Allatir-i-Tanqeedi, Allatir-i-Alkber Aigars-i-Institut Ganatis.	Lucknow, Delhi Aigars Ganatis.	Ditto Ditto Eng.-Bi-weekly Hind.	Weekly Ditto Eng.-Bi-weekly Hind.	Seda Nand Muhammad Hussain	" " 6th " 2nd	" 12th " 7th " 2nd	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.) 80 "
5	Allatir-i-Amber Allatir-i-Panjab	Allama Lahore	Hindi Urdw.-Eng. Hind.	Weekly Ditto	Seda Nand Muhammad Hussain	" " 4th	" 12th " 7th	426 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.) 200 "
6	Allatir-i-Amber Allatir-i-Sunnat	Lucknow, Lahore	Urdu Ditto	Monthly	Tegh Bahadur Muhammad Hussain	" " 5th	" 9th	250 "
7	Allatir-i-Amber Allatir-i-Sunnat	Benares Alligarh Agra	Ditto Hindi Ditto	Weekly Ditto Tri-monthly	Ahsraf Ali Tots Ram Bhagwan Das	Oct. 9th " 6th " 5th	" 10th " 8th " 9th	250 " 125 "
8	Allatir-i-Amber Allatir-i-Sunnat	Benares Alligarh Agra	Ditto Hindi Ditto	Weekly Ditto Tri-monthly	Ahsraf Ali Tots Ram Bhagwan Das	" " 6th " 5th	" 10th " 8th " 9th	250 " 125 "

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*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
16	Dabda-i-Qaisar,	Bareilly	Urdu	... Weekly	... Thakur Prasad	Sep. 30th & 7th Oct.	Oct. 6th & 12th respectively.	225 copies.
17	Dahada-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Urdu	Ditto ...	Muhammad Hussain,	Oct. 9th	" 11th	390 "
18	Delli's Punch	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-din	" 4th	" 7th	210 "
19	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto ...	Gurmukhi Singh	" 7th	" 11th	..."
20	Harish Chandra	Udaipur	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Damodar Shastry	For the 1st fort-	" " "	" "
21	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad	Urdu	... Monthly	Balkrishan Bhattacharya	Sep. 1st	" 7th	200 "
22	Jahan	Meerut	Urdu	... Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	Oct. 6th	" 8th	250 "
23	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahabir Prasad	" 4th & 7th	" 7th & 10th respectively.	180 "
24	Jalaa-i-Tur	Meerut	Urdu	... Weekly	Ganesh Lal	" 8th	" 11th	90 "
25	Jem-i-Jameed	Moradabad	Urdu	Ditto ...	Jamshed Ali	" 17th & 24th	" 6th	150 "
26	Karyavak	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yesqub	Oct. 9th	" 11th	250 "
27	Khalil Patrika	Benares	Urdu	Ditto ...	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 6th	" 8th	645 copies (in- cluding 668 copies taken by Govt.)
28	Kunash-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	... Bi-monthly,	Revd. J. H. Mess-	" "	" 6th	341 copies.
29	Kurti Vachan Sudha	Benares	Hindi	... more.	Chintamani Rao	" "	" 12th	311 "
30	Akbari Khanda-i-Ajam	Delhi	Hindi	Ditto ...	Mir Hussain	" "	" 11th	110 "
31	Khair Khan-i-Jam	Quetta	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto ...	Brij Lal	" "	" "	600 "

32	Koh-e-Nur	... Lahore	Ditto	... Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	...	
33	Kul-Shravish Samā- char.	Hindi-Urdū,	Monthly	Tori Lal	For the month of Bhadon.	9th	" 6th & 9th & respectively.
34	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Urdu	Bi-monthly, Hindi-Urdū,	Bulaqī Dás	Oct. 8th	250 copies.
35	Madrás Gazzette	Jodhpur	Urdu	Weekly	Gobardhan Dás	" 2nd	" 100 "
36	Mashrī-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulám Muhammad	" 10th	" 175 "
37	Matlā-i-Nur	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Bakhsh	" 5th	" 37 "
38	Meerut Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Karimul-din	Sep. 21st & Oct.	" 9th
39	Mibr-i-Darkhshāh	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	Oct. 1st	180 "
40	Mibr-i-Nisrōz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-l-lah	" 8th	" 100 "
41	Mitra-Vilās	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	" 9th	" 250 "
42	Myslā-i-Ām	Agra	Urdu	Ditto	Ahmad Khán	" 10th	" 200 "
43	Mir Gazzete	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	" 4th	" 125 "
44	Muraqqa-i-Talib	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bibari Lal	" 1st	" 11th "
45	Murshid-i-Khalmas	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Shyam Narayan	For the month of Sep.	" 7th
46	Naiyār-i-Azīz	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjid Ali	Oct. 2nd	162 "
47	Najmā-i-Akhbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Réhu-l-láh Khan	" 8th	" 10th "
48	Nastā-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Dás	" 7th	" 9th "
49	Nur-i-Sikhan	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	" 5th	" 7th "
50	Nur-i-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 7th	" " "
51	Nusrat-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 1st	" " "
52	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Sheo Prasad	6th to 12th	" 6th to 12th "
53	Oudh Punch	"	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	3rd & 10th	" 6th & 12th respectively.
54	Panjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Anim	4th & 7th	" 11th "
55	Punjabi Punch	"	Ditto	Weekly	Firozul-Din	" 4th	" 6th "

## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, Weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Recdrr.	Circulation.
66	Patiala Akhbar	"	Patiala "	Urdu	Rikhi Kesh	1882.	Oct. 9th	300 copies.
67	Playeg Saadakar	"	Allahabad, Hindi	Urdu	" Pandit Dewakhan- dan.	"	Oct. 12th	350 "
68	Prince of Wales' Meenut	"	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesha Lal	"	" 10th	350 "
69	Rakbar-i-Hind	"	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	"	" 8th	70 "
70	Rafiq-i-A'm	"	Sialkot	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	"	" 5th & 9th	70
71	Ram Prakash	"	Bathinda	Hindi-Urdu,	Diwan Chand	"	" 6th & 10th respectively.	430 "
72	Reformer	"	Lahore	Urdu	Muhammad Abdur- Haqq.	"	" 2nd	700 "
73	Rohit Akhbar	"	Delhi	Ditto	Nasir Chandar Rai,	"	" 5th	700 "
74	Roshan-i-Urdu	"	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Mabs Nasrullah	"	" 9th	750 "
75	Saiyid Karpurkhola	"	Kapurthala	Ditto	Riaz Ahmad	"	" 11th	140 "
76	Saiyid-i-Hind	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Sharrif-i-din	"	" 11th	250 "
77	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Abdul-i-Qudus	"	" 12th	112 "
78	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Afzal Ali	"	" 13th	400 "
79	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Bawali Dhar	"	" 2nd	200 "
80	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 3rd to 9th	300 "
81	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 11th	175 "
82	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 10th	175 "
83	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Tanzeer Hussain	"	" 1st	300 "
84	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Muhammad Ibra- him.	"	" 2nd	300 "
85	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Riaz Ali Khan	"	" 3rd & 25th	125 "
86	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Waliyullah	"	" 4th	300 "
87	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 5th	100 "
88	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 6th & 28th	11th
89	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 7th	100 "
90	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 8th	100 "
91	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 9th	100 "
92	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 10th	100 "
93	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 11th	100 "
94	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 12th	100 "
95	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 13th	100 "
96	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 14th	100 "
97	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 15th	100 "
98	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 16th	100 "
99	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 17th	100 "
100	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 18th	100 "
101	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 19th	100 "
102	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 20th	100 "
103	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 21st	100 "
104	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 22nd	100 "
105	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 23rd	100 "
106	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 24th	100 "
107	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 25th	100 "
108	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 26th	100 "
109	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 27th	100 "
110	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 28th	100 "
111	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 29th	100 "
112	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 30th	100 "
113	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 31st	100 "
114	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 1st	100 "
115	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 2nd	100 "
116	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 3rd	100 "
117	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 4th	100 "
118	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 5th	100 "
119	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 6th	100 "
120	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 7th	100 "
121	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 8th	100 "
122	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 9th	100 "
123	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 10th	100 "
124	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 11th	100 "
125	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 12th	100 "
126	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 13th	100 "
127	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 14th	100 "
128	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 15th	100 "
129	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 16th	100 "
130	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 17th	100 "
131	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 18th	100 "
132	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 19th	100 "
133	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 20th	100 "
134	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 21st	100 "
135	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 22nd	100 "
136	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 23rd	100 "
137	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 24th	100 "
138	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 25th	100 "
139	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 26th	100 "
140	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 27th	100 "
141	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 28th	100 "
142	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 29th	100 "
143	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 30th	100 "
144	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 1st	100 "
145	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 2nd	100 "
146	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 3rd	100 "
147	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 4th	100 "
148	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 5th	100 "
149	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 6th	100 "
150	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 7th	100 "
151	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 8th	100 "
152	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 9th	100 "
153	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 10th	100 "
154	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 11th	100 "
155	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 12th	100 "
156	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 13th	100 "
157	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 14th	100 "
158	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 15th	100 "
159	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 16th	100 "
160	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 17th	100 "
161	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 18th	100 "
162	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 19th	100 "
163	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 20th	100 "
164	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 21st	100 "
165	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 22nd	100 "
166	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 23rd	100 "
167	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 24th	100 "
168	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 25th	100 "
169	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 26th	100 "
170	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 27th	100 "
171	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 28th	100 "
172	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 29th	100 "
173	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 30th	100 "
174	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 1st	100 "
175	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 2nd	100 "
176	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 3rd	100 "
177	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 4th	100 "
178	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 5th	100 "
179	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 6th	100 "
180	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 7th	100 "
181	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 8th	100 "
182	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 9th	100 "
183	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 10th	100 "
184	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 11th	100 "
185	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 12th	100 "
186	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 13th	100 "
187	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 14th	100 "
188	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 15th	100 "
189	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 16th	100 "
190	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 17th	100 "
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195	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 22nd	100 "
196	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 23rd	100 "
197	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 24th	100 "
198	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 25th	100 "
199	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 26th	100 "
200	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 27th	100 "
201	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 28th	100 "
202	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 29th	100 "
203	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto	"	" 30th	100 "
204	Saiyid-i-Urdu	"	Bhatinda	Ditto	Ditto			

73	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	... Sialkot	... Daily Ditto	... Gyan Chand	... 29th Oct.	to 6th	" 11th	.. 1,100	" "
74	<i>Vidya-rat Panjab</i>	... Lahore	... Monthly Gurmukhi	... Gurmukh Singh	... For the month of Bhadon.	" 6th	"	..."	..."
75	<i>Vritti Dhara</i>	... Dhara	... Marathi	... Hari Bhaskar	... Oct. 2nd	" 8th	"	135	"
76	<i>Waqaya-i-Islam</i>	... Ghazipur	... Urdu	... Siraju-l-din Ahmad	... Oct. 9th	" 12th	"	250	"
77	<i>Zarif-i-Bendre</i>	... Benares	... Ditto	... Dilawar Ali	... 3rd	" 11th	"	..."	..."

PRIYĀ DAS, M.A.,  
*Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.*

ALLAHABAD,  
The 16th October, 1889.

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